AUGUST 20

to the British Ministers resident with the great P. wers, nighting the necessity of pro-viding more effectual means for suppressing the slave-trade. He claims that the efforts to stop the trade baye reduced the number of slaves exported, from an average of 125,000 annually, in the period from 1835 to 1840, to 25,000 or 30,000, the number estimated for the last year. But he announces the lament-able fact that during the last two years the trade has again increased, and at the present time it is actively carried on, and "recent intelligence received by Her Majesty's Government proves that preparations are being made for prosecuting the trade on a most extensive scale by means of an association," Therefore Her Majesty's Government appeals to the nations of Christendom to efface by a timal effort this stain upon the Christian name.

This is the case presented; and it will be

observed that it is adapted to the remedy proposed. It presents the rather singular that armed repression has succeeded in reducing the slave-trade to about one-fifth of its original proportions, yet, although the African squadrons were never so large and active as now, Her Majesty's Government has heard of preparations for reviving the trade on a large scale, and has at once lost confidence in the success of armed suppression. In reality, Her Majesty's Government tary would make out. There never were any reliable statistics by which it could be proved that the slave-trade had been cut off in any degree. It was merely a delusion to cover up the total failure of the effort, and to keep the United States from abandoning it; and which, new that Her Majesty's Government has snother policy, it abandons and dishonors, by showing that in the face of the very means which, it pretends, have almost suppressed the trade, it is going to take a start which will make all armed suppression hopeless.

The truth is there is no evidence that the effort has ever reduced the trade. The trade does not admit of reliable statistics. All that is known is that it is apparently carried on as actively as ever, and, if we may bethe chief features of the commerce of that port. British anti-slavery testimony refutes the statement of Lord Russell, and the Lon-

the statement of Lord Russell, and the Lon-don Times, in an article, since this letter, pays no regard to its statement, but says:
"Although we keep up the ancient form of suppression, we have dropped every pretense of effective jurisdiction over the acts of other nations. What we are doing aggravates the horrors and increases the profits of this trade; it does not suppress it."

In 1847, seven years after the date from which Lord Russell estimates the operation of the effort to stop the trade, the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society declared that the slave-trade was then more actively and systematically prosecuted than for many years, and that its horrors had been greatly increased by the effort for its suppression, and it urged upon the Government, from motives of humanity, the suspension of all force and the repeal of all laws inflicting penalties upon those engaged in the traffic

Lord Russell attributes the difficulties in putting down the traffic mainly to the market which Cuba furnishes, and laments the stain upon the good name of Spain by this violation of treaty obligations. Spain in 1835, egreed with Great Britain to abolish the slave-trade, in consideration of £400,000. But in the present relations between Spain and France, and in view of the indifference which Louis Napoleon has manifested toward the effort to stop the trade, it does not reem to be good policy to try to coerce Spain into fulfilling the obligation, or refunding the consideration.

impredent remark of Mr. Buchanau in his message:

"It is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to expend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the African slave-trade, and this when the only portion of the civilized world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish Islands of Juka and Prevto Rico."

This remark was only a hypocritical whine of the President. This and a remark of Secretary Cass, that if England wished to blockade Cuba, was acted upon, and got us into another flurry on the right of search, in which we gained another of those ever-beginning, never-ending, victories on the right-of-search question, which furnish us so much glory, and always leave the question

In state que.

Lord Russell does not propose to abandanthe effort at forcible suppression. Humanitarians can not afford to lose the horrors of the middle passage, which that effort created, and the dead loss of twenty-live per cent., of the eargo with probably as many more after it landed, from disease contracted on the voyage. plan of cruising off the coast of Cubs, and by "an improvement of the laws of the United States, respecting the equipment of slave ships." Our laws already make legitithe other. All this operates very nicely keep the African commerce in British ids, and the profits of a trade which is inlicated by exports of £3,000,000 a year, is secured in British coffers, by this nice little

able number of such emigrants have been introduced in Demurara, to show that the emigration is practicable, consistent with humanity, and he recommends it solely as an application to Cuba, to cure the alaxe-trade. gine the United States Government ising her navy to increase the horrors of the

slave-trade, philanthropically enting herself off from a mipply of tropical laborers, and ther joining with Great Britain in regulating a trade just as inhuman, to furnish her with an unlimited supply of laborers to compete with us in tropical productions! Would not that be an excellent national joke? Yet it would be no more foolish than our treaty plliance-with England to stop the slave-trade The leading Government in this anti-slavetrade crusade does not pretend that tropical ountries are to be left to their natural conditions, to support their own inbabitants in their own way; but it assumes a necessity for tropical products on the part of a race which is superior to labor, or unable to labor, on account of the climate -therefore, some other

people must be brought into their service. Then the only question is as to the relative humanity or inhumanity, and the relative change for better or worse in the condition of the laborers, which is wrought by the slave-trade and the Coolie-trade. It is not a question of principle at all. The Coolie emigrant is not a freeman. He is effectually sold for a term of years, and is totally wantin all means of protecting his own rights. The Coolie is a free man at home. The Afcican is a slave at home. His condition is improved by the transfer to America. is protected and has the comforts of family life. There is nothing to shock humanity in his transfer, except those sufferings on the passage which our philanthropy has creafed. The Coolie emigrates, without wife or children, expecting to return. The captuin of the versei has no interest to indi him to take care of his human cargo. gets so much a head for the passage, dead or alive. The crowded vessels, neglect, and the great length of the passage, have made the per cent of loss in the Coolie passage as great as in the middle passage. On his arrival he has none of the ability to protect his own rights, which freemen have, and is deprived of that interest in his protection which

The only interest which any one has in him is the same as that to which is charged the worst aspect of slavery, where the sup-ply from Africa is abundant and cheap to get all out of him that his life is capable of, in a brief term of years. In every respect, the slave-trade is more humane, and better worthy of national encouragement, regulaon and protection. That the United States pull join Great Britain to make piracy of the trade for supplying the labor which we need, and to regulate and protect the trade for furnishing her with labor in a less humane condition, to compete with us in tropical productions, would be an absurdity entirely unparalleled, except by our present statesman-like alliance with that Government, by which she intercepts slaves on their way to Cuba or America, and transfers them to her own West India Islands, while we send them back to Africa, at an expense of \$200,000 a cargo.

owners have in their slaves

The Republican Want.

The Muc-a-cheek Press comes to the defense of George Saunders against the attacks of the Republican papers on him for his vindictive letter to the old functionary, and claims for him, in spite of his tortuous polities, intellect, a good heart, and force of character, which give him, in the political field, the Napoleonic power of command. Then the Press laments the Republican great want as follows:

"When Oliver Cromwell was told in one of his hardest contested fields, that the dev. I was doing battle in person for the Cava lergithe grim old Purifan could not refrain from expressing the regret that the devil was not with him for the space of twenty-four hours. In like manner, we regret that we have no such man as tieorge N. Sanders, or Wash. McLean, or Mr. Forney to do battle for the Republican cause. We have orators without number, we have an excellent supply of statesmen, we have even some very unprin-cipled demagogues. But we have not, far or nest, one man of large intellect in sym-pathy with the masses."

Sympathy with the masses! Why, do not the Republicans talk of proteoting American labor? And does not this mean, when interpreted by their tariff bills, free trade in every thing which the manufacturers use or consume, and a protective tariff on the thing which they manufacture? We suponly shop to go to for pure and unmitigated sympathy for the masses, and that they had all there was in the country, bottled up, corked, sealed, tin-foiled, labeled, and stored away in the fifth bin. Is it possible that a party whose leaders have such an overflowing sympathy for the negro in the South, and so little for him here among us, has no men of large intellect in sympathy with the masses?

A Man Blown to Pincus ny a Blast,-A terrible accident recently happened to a man named Charles Schultz, while blasting in a quarry near Greshville, Berks County, Penn. The Pittsburg True Press says:

The Pittaburg True Press says:

Charles Schultz made a blast which did not do more than unke a mere crevice in the rock, and then poured into the hole about quarter of a keg of powder, and applied a slaw match, which failed to ignite. He then attempted to relight the match with steel and flint, which he carried about him. It is supposed that when he had his match tighted it fell from his hands and ignited the powder. The unfortunate man was standing immediately over the blast, and the explosion that followed threw him a distance of fifteen yards. When picked up he was found to be in a dying condition, with both eyes blown out, a leg and arm nearly severed from the body, his entrails out, and his whole body disfigured in a shocking manner. He lived about an hour.

South Carolina Chivaley—Women Che-perlly Braten.—The 'vigilance committee of Allendale and Erwington met on the 2d inst, and proceeded to the house of the no-torious Melvin Night, mother of Bob Night, who was expelled from Barnwell a few weeks ago. The Committee, numbering fifty-four excellent men, inflicted severe corporal pua-leiment on every adult imember of the dark family, but one; threw down every building on the premises, and ordered them to leave within ten days, or a kindred fold doss would be given. The old woman received on her bore back, as her portion, twenty-five inshes, her daughters thirty-nine each, and her son a number too great to be counted.

rugar. He merely mentions that a consider. An Iriah View of Louis Napoleon's Pacific ' LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

An Irian View of Louis Napoleon's Pacific Letter.

The Emperor of the French has written a letter intended to reassure the English people, and calm the panie which is inducing them to bury eleven militions under a mound of stone walls, with superposed adorament of cannon. It is not to be supposed, however, that this manifesto will afford much satisfaution to a people which has lashed itself into a rage, and has firmly resolved, in its two obtinate shull, that it is to be assalled, and must protect itself. The Emperor's oily words of peace will only add to the flame already existing. Sooth to say, his words are not always the most reliable, and it is not very easy to place trust in the words of the mounteh who seems to use language after the interpretation of the cynic—to conceal his ideas. Nevertheless, we do believe the panie to be as utterly unreasonable as may be. We are assured that Napoleon contemplates no invasion of bargland, not through the splendid professions of that potentate, but simply on the ground that it would not be for his advantage.

A daring soldier he is, when necessary; an ambitious monarch, and, possibly enough, does, in a remote corner of his breast, cherish the Kapoleonic dreams. But he is, at the carse time, cool-beauded and sagescious, and

does, in a remote corner of his breast, cherish the Napoleonic dreams. But he is, at the same time, cool-headed and sagacious, and quite comjectent to see that, however deeply he could wound England, as deeply, and perhaps more so, he could inflict injury upon himself and his own country. His policy would seem rather to be to keep England in a state of consistent humilintion, praising through her statesmen, the monarch whom her people defame, and professing a cordial alliance, and actually acting in concert, with the power, to arm against which they are crushing the country.

alliance, and actually acting in concert, with the power, to arm against which they are crushing the country.

Never, probably, in history has a nation, "great in arts and arms," been placed in a more utterly degraded position than Eagland has been by the dexterous management of the Emperor, whom Queen Victoria so warmly embraced over the tomb of a herestitary enemy. Louis Napoleon them half avenged Waterloo; he is now filling up the measure of his revenge, by dragging England contemptuously at the car of his policy, and holding her up to the score of Europe as the big, blustering nation, which was and fawns upon him.

His concerted action with England in the affairs of Italy is but a pretense—made palpable by the announcement that he will preserve the independence of the Pope. That bare fact defeats English machinations in that country. True, that simple fact does not abrolve the Emperor from the blame that attaches to him for contributing to Sardinis the power of despoiling the Church of its possessions; of robbing private individuals; of persecuting and imprisoning b'shops and priests for consciences sake. It does free him from the imputation of being a faire freed to the Pontiff, whom he had solemaly sworn to protect. But it does run directly counter to English policy and English intrigue; and to accompany it with the declaration that he means in doing so to act in concert with English policy and taglish intrigue; and to accompany it with the declaration that he means in doing so to act in concert with England, is to add one more to the series of scarcely-valled insults which he heaps upon the head of his gallant ally. the series of scarcely-vailed insults which he heaps upon the head of his gallant ally.

Women as Disturbing Agents Their Un-reasonableness and Power of Ausoy-A correspondent of the New York Times

thus writes from the country: thus writes from the country:

Why should women prove such disturbing agents? Simply because they have no reason. You ask a woman for her reasons, and she always says, "because." You may press her still further, but she can never get beyond the "because." Because what? "Why, because." The fact is, she has no reasoning powers whatever, and you might as well attempt to reason with a mosquito as a woman. She stings you and then flies away. She is governed entirely by her instincts and the only way to manage her is to let her have her own way—in other words not to manage her at all.

her own way—in other words have to mean her at all.

We do not mean by this to decry the merits of women. On the contrary, let us "give the devil his duc," and so we acknowledge that women are wise, pretty, soft little creatures, with a good taste for dress, fine programments in short, that they perceptions of ornaments; in short, that they are luxuries, that every man who can afford it might as well possess. But you mustn't reason with them, any more than you would with your pet cat, and here the analogy becomes very strong, for what after all is pussy but a soft, lozy, luxurious animal, that does nothing but take care of her person, and purr when you pet her, but of whom you must beware when she once gets her back up. perceptions of ornaments; in short, that they

Now, say, we have ten of these haxurious animals in a house, with all their several little whims and caprices that must be gratified. Allow that each of these has what is called "a husband"—a being of the male gender who goes to town and works all day that he may dress this pet of his. He hardly goes into the house after his hard day's work before his pet comes purring up to him—"Deary! Mrs. so and so said to and so, and Mrs. as and so did so and so, and these was Mrs. so and so did so and so; and there was such a so and so you can't think; and I think Mrs. so and so and so and so d—there, that's what I think."

that's what I think."

If the husband attempts to reason with her, she begins to cry, and says he docan't love her. If he try to soothe her, she looks somewhat softened, but goes about looking like a woman hearing a load of affliction with the utmost patience and resignation. But if he simply says with a firm and decided manner, "I'll see to it," she is proud of him and goes about triumphant—her husband is not to be triffed with—and yet her husband, a man of experience, does not "see to it," and in fact don't think any thing more about it. The pet is satisfied, for she has what she wants—sympathy and union of feeling.

An Important Question-Durability of Railroad Rails.

As Important Question—Burability of Ruitean Rails.

in Herapath's Railway Journal (English) it is stated tinat, "At a late meeting of the West Flanders Railway, the editor having mentioned, on the experience of one of our ablest practical railway men, that the rails, unless at the stations and places where there is skidding, do not sensibly wear out, was afterward spoken to by a gentleman and railway chairman, who seemed to misunderstand what Mr. Herapath said, and adduced the splitting and exfoliation of some of the rails in disparoof of what they called a theory. Lest others should ruin away with the same mistaken notions and misapprehensions, we think it necessary to say that the non-wearing-out applies to rails made of good iron, not inferior iron tinned over, as it were, with good, of which far too many rails are made, and to rails on the middle of a line over which the trains run in the ordinary way.

aline over which the trains run in the ordinary way.

"Experiments have been made by taking up and carefully weighing rails in this position after twelve months' wear or more, which were found not sensibly to have lost any weight during that time, thereby proving that time, thereby proving that there could have been no sensible wear. Besides, we have been assured that, after being down for many years, they showed no signs of material wear, which justified the statement which Mr. Herapath made on the authority given him. It is true that, near stations and places of 'shunting,' where there is much sliding and slipping by the application of the brakes or otherwise, there is a very sensible wear. But this is caused by slipping friction, not rolling, which is incomparably less than the former, though it seems we have ex-raitway chairmen quite innocent of the knowledge of that simple fact." Halls made of the best fron coat more at first, but they endure three times longer than rails made of infarior quality of metal, and the former are, therefore, the cheapest in the end.

A Max Shoz on a Raitway Train in

A Max Shop on a Railway Thain in Moriox.—The Rutland Courier says that a fireman, named Richardson, on a fraight train, while near Danby, Vt., was shot in the wrist by some person, while the train was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, on the night of the 4th inst. The ball went from his wrist to his elbow, where it lodged. This was done, it is supposed, by a villain who had been put off the train a short time previous, for not paying his fare.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

AR EIVAL OF THE ETNA.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The steamship Find, from Liverpool 5th air Oncembrown 2th, arrived this merning. News auticipated.

Rostia sends four ships of the line, and two frigates to Syria.

Appoleon conferred the Grand Cross of the Lagono of Honor on Abd-el-Kader, for services at Damascus.

The Governor-general of Damascus and Beint were suspended and arrested.

The Sardian Government have negotiated a loan of 150,000,000 livres at 80f. 25c.

India—The China mails has arrived—news anticipated. The sloop-of-war John Adams was at Foo-Chow. The steamers Hortford and Saginace were at Shanghai.

The British Government has decided upon having the whole iron-plated steam floating batteries put in a state of thorough repair, and made ready for immediate service.

Ecoland decilines to actively join the

England declines to actively join the Syrian expedition. It is removed that the Neapolitan Envoys at Turin, seeing the im-possibility of concluding an alliance be-tween Sardinia and Naples, were to leave Trees forthwith.

Turin furthwith.

It was rumored that Pacis regiments of the line would be increased from 102 to 110.

Liverpool, Wednesday—Cotton firm; sales 10,000 bales or more.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, August 18.—The correspondence between the two Conventions shows that all overtures for a compromise were rejected.

were rejected.

Senator Masou, in his speech, to-day, declared that the path marked out by Douglas led directly to the Abolition camp.

The speeches of Senators Mason and Hunter have been requested for publication.

Amid the great enthusiasm the Convention adjourned state dis.

STAUNION VA. August 18. P. M. The

STACKYON, Va., August 18—P. M.—The Conference Committee have been discharged, and the proposition for a compromise denounced. A resolution was adopted, that the Electoral vote of Virginia would be east for any one who can defeat Lincoln, Great enthusiasm prevails.

Louisville and Portland Canal. LOUISVILLE, August 19,-The Canal Com-missioners have awarded the contract for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the building of new locks to Theodore B. Barton & Co., of New York; theirs being the lowest and best of twenty-

The President at Bedford. Bropoud Spunos, Angust 18.—President Buchanan arrived here to-day, in excellent health. He was warmly greeted by the visitors and citizens.
Attorney-General Black arrived here

River News.

Louisville, August 19-P. M.—River is rabing rapidly, with five feet in Canal. Showery this afternoon, with indications of more rain to-night. Mercury 75°.

Extraordinary Travel An Old Man Wh

In a village near Newark, England, in an old thatched house, which has been occupied by the same family for nearly 300 years, there lives an old man who has nearly completed his eighty-sixth year. A person who had occasion to visit him the other day, was had occasion to visit him the other day, was not a little surprised to hear the old gentleman, in the course of conversation, express his believe that he was not only going to Heaven, but had been there once since his first introduction into this world. From the account he gives of the matter, it appears that when he was about eleven years of age, he was in an apparently lifeless state—which he called a trance—for the space of nine days, and it was during that time that he thinks he was permitted to behold the glories of Heaven. His parents fully believed him to be dead; the passing bell was rung; his coffin was ordered and made; and on the third day his friends assembled for the purpose of following him to the grave.

lowing him to the grave.

The clergyman of the parish went to look at the supposed corpse before the coffin lid was screwed on, and finding it to be warm, he at once expressed his opinion that the child was not dead, and after ordering the postponement of the funeral, sent his serv-ant on horseback for a doctor, who, on arant on horseback for a doctor, who, on arriving at the house, confirmed the assertion of the minister, and instructed the boy's mother to moisten the boy's lips with wine and water twice a day. She did so, and on the seventh day he showed signs of life by moving—on the eighth day he could hear the conversation of persons in the room—and on the ninth day he was able to open and on the linth cay he approved bed of death. Since that time his health has been delicate, but he has continued to occupy the gazzing land adjoining his collage, and has kept cows after the manner of his forefathers.

A Musical New England Panily.—
There was a family meeting at Hollis, N. H., list week, at which nine children visited the old folks at home, and brought grand-children and great-grand-children with them, so that thirty-five persons were seated at the table. All of the females among the children in the family, it is stated, are singers and players upon the piano and melodeon, and all the males singers and players upon nusical instruments, with one exception.

THE ARCHIO-SURVIVOR FICTION.—The re-turn of a passenger in the Archic, who had been found by a whaler, is believed to be the attempt of some impostor to obtain posses-sion of Mr. Fleury's wife and estate. Such tricks have occurred, and would not be half so improbable as the story told in its present form

HOME INTERREST.

** Clothes renovated and repaired, 129 W. Sixth. Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 R. Third.

GATE'S Manumoth Gallery, Fifth and Main. aut-tf Nos. 343 and 271 Western-row.

North and Main.

St. Astrono. The original Ball-J. P. continues taking elegant Likenesses at his Gallery, No. 20 West Fourth-street.

SS. Ball & Thomas. One of the finest Galleries in the city is that at 180 West Fourth-street, near Race. Mosers, Ball & Thomas always render estimated to these who favor them with a cult. If you want a fee simile of pourself, drop in.

want a fac simile of yourself, drop in.

BY Dawny's Photographs —The finest Photographs can be seen at Dawny & Go.'s, No. 112 West Fifth-street. They are determined not to be outdone by competitors in point of cheapness, durability and elegance. Give them a call and examine the present of their form of their sections.

West Fifth, have a few more of their fine, light, fashlonable Sommer Hain. These Hate are furnished at low rates, and are of genteel appearance and fine finish. Do not walt longer, but go and buy one before if is too late.

AB' TOTHE GENTLEMEN. - SPRASUS est carner of Fourth and Vine, have in store a fluctock of Geode, of overy siple and pattern. Mus is the time to avail yearnedwes of the inducements of bred by Messrs, Synanus & Co. They are decidedly

FALL ELECTION

Court of Common Piess.

BE ALEX. II. HUNTON IS A CASPIDATE for the office of CLERK OF THE OUTER
OF COMMON PLEAS, subject to the Uncorned to the Democratic Longuistics. Probate Judge.

DATE for PROBATE JUDGE, subject to the docision of the Democratic Convention author ATE OF CHECKEN IS A CANDI-TATE for re-election to the office of PROBATE

Prosecuting Attorney. DENNIS J. TOOHY WILL BE A candidate for the active of PROBECUTING ATTOR. NET of Hamilton County, subject to the choice of the Denocratic Convention. see THOMAS A. LOGAN WILL BE A candidate for PROSECUTING ATTOUREY, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

date for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Han than Scampy, unject to the decision of the Demo matic Convention. SPECIAL NOTICES.

J. CARRY, THE CELEBRATED CHIROPODIST,

HAS RETTENED FROM HIS
four in Caunda and the East, and beg
feave to state that he intends remaining portion
mently in the city, and will be pleased to have from
those softened with CORNS or BUNIONS. Having
had fourteen years' experime, he feels warranted in
secrifing that his mode of operating will give head
faction to all. Office in AFOLLO BULLDING, Begin
No. 4, 70mrh thor.

No. 4, fourth theor.

CARD, THE REPAIRS TO OUR store will be completed about september 1 when we will propen with a choice stock of MATS, CAPS and FTES, manufacture-desgressity for our retail times.

Taking the eccasion to express our thanks for the Taking the eccasion to express our thanks for the Taking theoretic presentation in the continuation of the continuation of the sparce our trievide that no effort on our part shall be spared to merit a continuation.

Hatter and Parriers, No. 119 Main-street.

CINCINNATI FEMALE SEMINARY Cor. Seventh and Mound-sts.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING innounce that it will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. It is so, under the appearance of MONDAY, SAXLER, asserted by MINES HAUNAN, MILES FEED and other necessary trackers. The must be private will be limited, and the School will be strictly private and edge. private and select.

Application for admission may be made to Mff.TON SAYLEH, at the Seminary Building.
ELSON SAYLER,

Anti-cw Elson and Progration.

Read, all who wish to get Rich! A BOOK CONTAINING IN STRUCTIONS how from he a fortune in tew months, will be sont to any abd all persons, or receipt of their correct address and 30 cents in postone stamps. Address. J. P. DE LYSLE, Agent. phil-ylu disconnection. On o.

KENNEDV'S MRDICAL DISCOVERS AND A COMMENTAL OF STATES AND A COMMENTAL

GEORGE M. DIXOS. Price 81.

PINEVER FAILS.—DANVILLE, BY, Joy 1, 1859—Mr. SULON PALNER—Dear Siz: Willing to benefit those who are troubled with cruptions and cutaeous diseases. I cruffy that a great many cases have come under my personal observation of the incalculable henefit of Faimer's Vogetable Cosmetic Letion. I have sold if for the past seven years and never has a case come within my knowledge of its failing, to be a benefit.

WM. STOUT, Druggels and Bookseller.

Manufacturer and Importer of Pertunery, 177

No. 36 West Fourth-street.

SPRING-GROVE CEMETERY. PERSONS WISHING TO VISIT

SPRING-GROVE CEMETERS can be accommodated by taking the following trains on the CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON BAHLBOAD, viz:

Leave Cincinnati at 9,390 A. M.; returning, leave Centetry at 1,40 P. M.;

Leave Circinnati at 23,30 or 3,50 P. M.; returning, leave Cemetery at 6,40 P. M.; attire—

D. McLAREN, Superintendent. \$55.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S Sewing Machines! NEW STYLE JUST ISSUED AT \$55.

Call and see them at So West Fourth-st. TORCHES FOR PROCESSIONS!

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, At 35 and 56 cents per dozen, at SWING TORCHES SI per dozen. A. C. PARRYS, (Tinner,)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Minnow Seines.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT of Minnow Scines, of the following dimen

6 feet in length, 214 feet deep; 16 feet in length, 3 feet deep; 15 feet in length, 15 feet deep; 15 feet in length, 15 feet deep; 21 feet in length, 4 feet deep; Made of superior Sea Island Cotton Seins Twins, a hung ready for use, Also, Minnow Notting by the yard. RIVER SEINES,

15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 75 yards, hung ready Howell Gano & Co., HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

138 Walnut-stroet. GAS FIXTURES

COVINGTON AND NEWPORT, At Eastern Prices.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORT-MENT con always be found at MeHENRY & CARSON'S LAMP AND GAS-FIXTURE DEPOT; sulf-codespt 162 Main-st,

Patent Campaign Bosom Pins! A NEW ARTICLE CONTAINING CORBECT LIKEN EXISTS of the different nonliners for President in 1500.

The Likenesses of the different Candidates for President are set in a beautiful Reson Pio, making a neat article for gents were during the coming campaign, and more desirable than any thing yet offered the public.

Merchants, Agents and Clubs supplied on the most liberal terms, by

W. W. CUDWORTH,

sele Manufacturer and Progrietor, 2555 West Fifth-street, Christman, Ohio, to whom all orders made the sidgressed.

All the different Campaign Medals, Badges, &c. supplied on most liberal torus. Agents wanted throughout the country.

NGLISH SACCES. JUST RICEIVED, in cases Workey through the cases Workey through the cases Mortal life Sauce; 4 cases Rending finites; 10 cases Harrory 100; 5 cases Renders Hauce; 10 cases Anchory 1 Shripp Sauce.

A RedDon't LD & CO., 220 Ag and Brauch 24 D & CO., 220 Ag and Brauch 242 West Fourth-st.

Danie for the People.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELAND & GOSSAGE,

West Fourth

WILL OFFER TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS

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